













# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

## DINNER TO THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

SEVERAL members of the Church of England having determined on Monday evening to invite the Bishop of Tasmania to a public dinner, in view of his departure for his own diocese, which it is expected will take place this week, a Committee was hastily formed and the necessary arrangements made. Notwithstanding the shortness of the time, upwards of seventy gentlemen took tickets for the dinner, which took place on Thursday evening, in the Royal Hotel. Mr. Justice Burton was in the chair. Mr. Justice Stephen and Dr. Nicholson were Vice-Presidents.

The tables were arranged in two rows, and at the head was a cross table uniting the whole. At this table sat the Bishops of Tasmania and Australia, on the right and left of the President. The Speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. McLeay, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Cowper, and the Rev. Mr. Allwood, occupied the remaining seats at the table. The tables were very carefully laid out; the dinner was excellent, and the arrangements appeared to have been well considered. The Stewards were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Sparks had got up the dinner on the short notice which he had received.

About half past eight the cloth was removed, and soon after the President called for the gentlemen to prepare for a toast.

The Church of England in Tasmania. Mr. Justice BURTON said, that before proposing the toast he had conferred upon him in placing him in the chair on this occasion. The honour was not sought for; but the full committee of the Church had thought none more worthy than he was to fill it; he said not this from any high estimation in which he held himself, but to show the sense he entertained of the high which had been conferred upon him, and he was proud and happy to fill that chair, although there were others more worthy than himself to do so. He proposed a toast to the Church of England in Tasmania. The members of the Church in drinking to the prosperity of the Church and the Queen, united, on all occasions when they assembled together as at present, avowed their firm attachment to the Church on the one hand, and their loyalty to the Queen on the other, and at the same time, in uniting "Church and Queen" in one toast they recognised and approved of the union between the Church and the Queen which existed by the happy constitution of the mother country; an union indissoluble, formed by God himself, and let no man attempt to put that union asunder. To toast "The Church and the Queen" was not an idle form; it was an avowal of principle of firm attachment to the Church, of allegiance to the Sovereign; such an avowal as became those who were true Churchmen, and made on all occasions, and more especially now when there was going on elsewhere an attempt to limit both Church and Queen together. In making this avowal the Churchmen make no obligations they owed to that Church in which they had been nurtured from their childhood, from which day after day they had received their spiritual and moral service from their spiritual fathers, the happy members of their lives had been experienced; at whose altar those of them who were married had received the partners of their lives, to the Church in short, which they had received the blessings of this life; and at the same time they pledged themselves in allegiance to the Queen, as united to the Church, from which she never could be separated but by the overthrow of the Constitution. The toast was no political catchword; it was a manly avowal of those principles which Churchmen were guided by, which in the Church of England, and which should be openly avowed and maintained. He would now propose, "Church and Queen."

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The Queen, Dr. Nicholson and the rest of the Royal Family. The President next proposed the above toast. Of the Queen the speaker said, he was needless to say anything in praise; her unquestionable conduct under the late King, her well known charity and benevolence, had acquired for her the admiration and respect of all who knew her. The rest of the Royal Family included a long line. Prince Albert and the Royal infants, and all those who were strong and well when the latest news left England; a line which he hoped would reach into many years.

The Governor. The President next proposed "The Governor of the Colony—His Excellency Sir George Gipps."

The distinguished guest, the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. In doing so, he would make but few observations. It was as a mark of respect to the distinguished guest, and that they had assembled on this occasion; and he his Lordship sat assembled together on a sudden, a small representative body of those who, in this colony, were firmly attached to the Church of England; assembled for the purpose of showing their respect for him, and wishing God's speed to him and to his mission. Happy he (the President) was to see the Church of England sending forth its sons to the far corners of the world as he now was. England had poured out her thousands of men—some the cast of her, others had chosen to emigrate; and it was a satisfaction to see that the Church of England, to know that she was watching over, and providing for, the interests of those who were at a distance from her. For many years the Church of England had been watching over, and few and feeble were they who had charge of the spiritual welfare of the people of the colony. It was not more than eight years ago that the Lord Bishop of Australia was appointed to the station he now occupied; he had shortly after made a great accession of ministers. The Church appeared to have been seized with a sudden zeal—a sudden impulse to send forth her sons to the far corners of the world to no other influence than that of the Spirit from on high. First came the Bishop of Australia, then numerous ministers; scarcely two years ago they had reached the colony, and a Bishop appointed to New Zealand, and now they were assembled to wish God speed to a third Bishop, whom the Church had sent to the sister colony of Van Diemen's Land. As he had before said, the great satisfaction to Churchmen that the Church was this active—that she took care now that her children should not go abroad as a flock without pastors. One of the best reasons he believed Bishop Hooker, had said that there could be no Church without a bishop; he had seen the Church here for some years without a bishop, but he never felt that such an instance would occur again. It was desirable that the Church should everywhere have its Bishops not only for the sake of ecclesiastical discipline, but also that the children of the Church might be called to the benefit of these ordinances which the Bishop only could administer. It was not for him now to praise or to flatter the subject of this toast; the praise of those who were God's ministers could come from God alone; but he had no doubt that many who were here assembled had been induced to come from hearing the doctrines and the utterances which the Right Reverend Bishop had inculcated during his short stay amongst us. He would detain them no longer, but at once propose the health of their guest, the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, and wish God's speed to him and to his mission.

The Bishop of Tasmania said, that it would be affectionate, it would be ungrateful and unbecoming, were he not to acknowledge how sensibly he felt the debt of gratitude which he had given him both as a Bishop and as a man. As a stranger amongst them, he would have felt that such a reception, and the kind manner in which he had been treated, would have been more to the office than to the man; and in truth he would have felt it so. A great share of the commendation which he had bestowed upon him, fell to his right reverend friend and brother the Bishop of Australia; for unless those present had experienced, in the person of his right reverend friend, the blessings and benefits of having a bishop over them, it never would have entered into their hearts or heads to pay to him the compliment they had. He was glad to say that there had, in late years, been a higher feeling in the Church than had for some time existed; an earnest desire was now evinced to keep the Church, and have it, in the state in which it was intended to be kept, and in which it was placed at the time of the Reformation. From this it was that the Church now sent forth Bishops, in order to preserve the Church in its purity; and in truth, as had already been observed, there could be no Church without a bishop—such a Church was a contradiction in itself.

He could himself bear testimony to the advantages of episcopal government. As a parochial minister, in England, he had known and felt the advantages of having a head to apply to for guidance, for assistance, and, if necessary, for caution; and as chaplain in the Mediterranean, he had experienced the discomforts of being without a superior to appeal to. He had been told that this assembly had been got up suddenly; he was glad to hear it, and he gave him unspeakable satisfaction that this city could at so short a notice produce such a host as he now saw before him, assembled for the purpose of declaring themselves firm friends and adherents to the Church of England. Scarcely any city in the world would show an appeal have been responded to in a more handsome manner. He would ask them, however, to bear with him while he warned them that in these troublous, he might say dangerous times, mere profession was not enough; no, he would rather that the ranks of Churchmen should be thinned, so that all who remained were good men and true—men whom the Church might depend upon in her troubles, and to whom she might reasonably appeal for aid in her difficulties. He would say that the numbers increased tenfold in men who were mere professors, men who merely remained professing Churchmen because they did not like to profess themselves dissenters from the communion. Long before he left England, he had felt that there were times, and these colonies places, where far more than professions of attachment to the Church was required. The Church of England had to contend with rapidly increasing, perhaps they were greater in this colony than in his own diocese; but there he could see them gathering and assembling round him. He would say that the Committee had thought none more worthy than he was to fill it; he said not this from any high estimation in which he held himself, but to show the sense he entertained of the high which had been conferred upon him, and he was proud and happy to fill that chair, although there were others more worthy than himself to do so. He proposed a toast to the Church of England in Tasmania. The members of the Church in drinking to the prosperity of the Church and the Queen, united, on all occasions when they assembled together as at present, avowed their firm attachment to the Church on the one hand, and their loyalty to the Queen on the other, and at the same time, in uniting "Church and Queen" in one toast they recognised and approved of the union between the Church and the Queen which existed by the happy constitution of the mother country; an union indissoluble, formed by God himself, and let no man attempt to put that union asunder. To toast "The Church and the Queen" was not an idle form; it was an avowal of principle of firm attachment to the Church, of allegiance to the Sovereign; such an avowal as became those who were true Churchmen, and made on all occasions, and more especially now when there was going on elsewhere an attempt to limit both Church and Queen together. In making this avowal the Churchmen make no obligations they owed to that Church in which they had been nurtured from their childhood, from which day after day they had received their spiritual and moral service from their spiritual fathers, the happy members of their lives had been experienced; at whose altar those of them who were married had received the partners of their lives, to the Church in short, which they had received the blessings of this life; and at the same time they pledged themselves in allegiance to the Queen, as united to the Church, from which she never could be separated but by the overthrow of the Constitution. The toast was no political catchword; it was a manly avowal of those principles which Churchmen were guided by, which in the Church of England, and which should be openly avowed and maintained. He would now propose, "Church and Queen."

# TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, TAILORS, AND OTHERS.

**FAWCETT** will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at ten o'clock precisely.

One case assorted haberdashery  
Two cases assorted merinoes  
Two cases assorted hosiery  
Three cases assorted brown hosiery  
One case black ditto  
One case white ditto  
One case white flannels  
One case white calicoes  
Three cases unbleached ditto  
One case white six inch Derby doilies  
One case white six inch Aberdeen ditto  
Four cases 30 yard white reel cotton  
Six cases 100 ditto ditto  
One case jacobson dresses  
One case cambrics  
Three cases navy-blue prints  
One case prints, new style  
Two cases small pattern prints  
One case regatta shirts  
One case 66, and 68, doubles  
Three cases black canvas  
One case unbleached ditto  
One case superfine wool-dyed black cloth  
One case black cassimere  
One case black and fancy ditto  
One case gentlemen's black beaver hats  
With a variety of other goods.  
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant.

**SADLER, HOPKINS, HORSE, WATER, AND SPOKE BRUSHES.**

**MR. CARFARE** will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australia, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

A choice assortment of Saddlery, consisting of—  
Saddle hair reins, with and without bits  
Saddles, with and without bits  
Girths, with and without bits  
Bridles, with and without bits  
Halter, collar, and saddle straps  
Far buckles stirrup leathers, chin straps  
Stirrups and bridle bits  
Horse and water brushes, spoke brushes, with and without handles  
Shoe brushes, with plain and mahogany backs  
Tooth, nail, and shaving brushes  
Gig whips, top and points, &c., &c.  
Terms, cash.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WITH-  
OUT RESERVE, THE PROPERTY

OF MR. JOHN SIMMONS.

**MR. CARFARE** will sell by auction, at the residence of the above-named gentleman, No. 39, Castlereagh-street, near the corner of Gloucester-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

A useful collection of Household Furniture, consisting of—  
Horsehair Sofa, Pillows, and Cushions  
Large chesterfield, French polished  
One pair Dinning tables  
Four round and four bedsteads, mattresses, &c.  
Very superior iron bedsteads  
Dressing-tables, wash-hand stand  
Mahogany night stool  
Dressing and toilet glasses  
Four post and tent bedstead, mattress, &c.  
Dining and bed-room carpets  
Room and passage oil cloth covers  
Clothes baskets and screens  
Two metal stoves, and a variety of kitchen utensils.  
A small collection of Books, a superior Silver Watch, pair Pistols, with swivel ramrods.  
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE.

TO GENTLEMEN JUST ARRIVED.

A very good English Stag and dark brown Gigs, with new harness, &c.

**MR. STUBBS** will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 17th February, at eleven o'clock.

The above Horse and Gigs. The Horse is a very light and active horse, and well adapted for service.

Terms, cash.

A FIFTY ACRE FARM, IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 17th February, at eleven o'clock.

The above Farm, containing fifty acres, more or less, all